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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.88.

September 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 80 " 60

September 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 81 " 73

7760 日一十月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

三拜禮 號六廿月九英港香

SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

HOW LONDON WAS BOMBED.

German Attack Over a Widespread Area.

London, September 25.
London was startled at eight o'clock last evening by an outbreak of anti-aircraft gunfire, the sounds of which, and bomb dropping, showed that the attack was over a widespread area. The warning was promptly given and people sought cover in the tubes, which were crowded. The gunfire continued, intermittently, for one and a half hours. Searchlights were most active. The raiders, apparently approached from the south and steered north-west, but were headed off by the north-western suburbs. Traffic was momentarily interrupted and the streets were largely deserted.

Incidents of the Raid.

London, September 25.
The raiders crossed a part of London at nine in the evening. A bomb struck a grocery, killing two shop girls. It also damaged a public house, injuring customers. A bomb on another area destroyed some top floors of a tenement. A boy, who had taken refuge in a cellar, returned to join his bed-ridden grandfather in the tenement and was killed. The grandfather was injured. Another bomb exploded in the main entrance to a hotel, and several were injured. A man lighting a cigarette had his hand blown off. The restaurant were crowded when the police whistles sounded the alarm. There was a rush for shelter. The streets cleared magically, hence the casualties were limited. A crowd, taking refuge in one tube station, sang the hymn "Eternal Father." Observers of the sky did not see any aircraft, which were at a great altitude. Many coloured lights were visible dashing about the heavens, in a mystifying manner. The gunfire was more intense than the bomb-dropping, and there were apparently aeroplane combats.

Essex Coast Town's Experience.

London, September 25.
A telegram from an Essex coast town says that gunfire and the droning of aeroplanes, which were obviously numerous, was heard there for one and a half hours after 7.30 in the evening. No bombs were dropped there, though three terrific explosions were heard in the direction of London. Reports from an inland Essex town say that apparently three enemy squadrons passed over the district at intervals of twenty minutes, one to the north, one to the south, and the other over the town. All seemed to converge some distance to the west. They returned from London the same way, judging from the continuity of the gunfire.

Raiders Meet with Opposition.

London, September 25.
The Press Bureau announces that anti-aircraft gunfire drove off a group of aeroplane raiders, which approached London last night. Only one, or possibly two, penetrated the defences. The casualties now are 13 killed and 70 injured. The material damage is not great.

Enemy airships crossing the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts did not penetrate far inland. They attempted to approach various defended localities, but gunfire drove them off. They dropped bombs on a coast town and slightly injured three women. There was little material damage.

No Serious Fires.

London, September 25.
There were no serious fires in London as a result of the air raid. Apparently the bombs used were not of the incendiary type. The raiders were heavily engaged when returning and there were several fierce fights, some far out at sea. The bombs were dropped over a wide area.

The German Version.

London, September 25.
A German official report says:—Our aviators bombed London, Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Dunkirk, causing fires. All returned.

Official Report.

London, September 25.
A British official announcement says:—Aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at various points in the evening. A few bombs were dropped. One raider penetrated as far as the south-eastern outskirts of London. Two bombs were dropped and there are twenty casualties.

BIG RAID BY OUR NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

London, September 25.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped a large number of bombs yesterday morning among sheds, hangars and aeroplanes at Vauxhall aerodrome. Our fighting patrol on Monday encountered a large formation of Albatross scouts and destroyed one and drove down another. All of our machines returned.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, September 25.
The twentieth meeting of the Irish Convention which took place to-day at Cork, resolved to refer the various schemes discussed at the Convention to the Grand Committee, in view of the preparation of a scheme for submission to the Convention to meet the views and difficulties expressed during the debates. The Convention adjourns at the end of the week till the Committee reports.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

More Startling Disclosures Promised.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that while the nature of the State Department's next disclosure of German intrigue has not yet been indicated it is known that the disclosures will be more sensational than any hitherto. It may be said, momentarily, that the State Department possesses a list of recipients of German money for passport frauds and munition plots. It is said that there are scores of recipients of very high sums. The State Department will probably occasionally publish evidence disposing of any denial by those incriminated.

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

London, September 25.
Twenty-four German officer prisoners escaped last night from a camp at Keworth, North. So far six have been recaptured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARGENTINA ALERT.

Naval Mobilisation Ordered.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the mobilisation of the Navy has been ordered. "Unusual military activity prevails, ostensibly owing to the strike, but a high official has said that the General Staff has its eyes open to 'other necessities.'"

Could Despatch 200,000 Men.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that a high officer, in an interview, said that Argentina could easily send immediately two divisions to Europe, while it has the necessary units to despatch 200,000 men fully equipped, with the exception of artillery, which the Allies would supply. There is much popular irritation at the dispatch of the Argentine Minister in Berlin expressing confidence in Germany's readiness to give satisfaction. As confidence is no longer entertained in the German Government, many legislators are pressing for a rupture. A Council of Ministers has been convoked.

The Railway Strike.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the general strike on the railways has paralysed traffic in the country. The strikers are despoite in their demands.

Relations with Germany Broken Off.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says the Chamber has passed a resolution by 53 votes to 18 breaking off relations with Germany.

THE MAKING OF PEACE.

Not a Matter for Monarchies.

London, September 25.
Lord Derby, speaking at the Canadian Club at Thorncliffe, said that we had made mistakes but nothing like the Germans' initial mistake of ignoring the existence of the British Dominions. This mistake would contribute to their defeat. The enemy was not demoralised, for he was fighting well, but our men were fighting better. Our last offensive was most successful, and the casualties were comparatively small. The whole of the objectives has been gained. The Germans were not surprised, for they were thoroughly prepared for the attack, but yet were beaten. This was a proof of the superiority of our nation as a whole. Lord Derby described his visit to the Italian front, and, continuing, dwelt on the impossibility of a premature peace. "There is not a man, woman or child in the country who does not want peace, but they want a real lasting peace. I am a Conservative and a strong supporter of the Monarchy—(Cheers)—but I know that the day is passed when the Monarchy can make war. The only authority able to make war or peace is the united people. There is at present no party in Germany that could make this country realise that the German nation, and not the German Monarchy, should make peace. We must insist that peace is to be made not by a Monarchy or Chancellor, but by the nation. Then there will be a prospect of a durable peace. Meanwhile, there is only one watchword for us Allies, and that is 'Fight on'."—(Cheers).

PEACE RUMOURS.

Important Russian Denials.

London, September 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Foreign Minister in a statement says the rumours that certain Powers have initiated peace negotiations are baseless. Equally unfounded are the reports attaching importance to the Conference at Bern convoked by "The Alliance for the Realisation of a Durable Peace." Neither Russia nor the Allies have anything to do with such a conference.

THE TRAIL OF THE HUNS.

Germany's Great Crime in France.

London, September 25.
Sir Edward Carson has returned from Headquarters, and been interviewed. He stated that he had been impressed at the marvellously perfect scientific organisation created by the High Command and the extent of the territory covered by the war industry. He dwelt on the terrible devastation of a once fertile and cultivated country, now a vast morass of weeds and filth, and said it would be impossible to restore this wilderness for generations. It might probably be forested. Its inhabitants had disappeared. No reparation could ever make good this German crime against humanity, but none can witness the work of the Hun without hoping that reparation will be as complete as France and the Allies can exact.

FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

Terrible Devastation at Tientsin.

London, September 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, a very heavy rainfall has flooded a vast area in South Chihli and North Honan as well as the lower suburbs, the native city, the Japanese Concession and the Anglo-French and extra-mural areas at Tientsin, where twenty thousand people are homeless. It is hoped to save the remainder of the City Concessions by breaching the Tientsin and Pakow Railway embankment, thus allowing the waters to flow into the river. There is the greatest suffering. Railway communications with Shanghai and Hankow are entirely out of.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Lieut. Voss, the most famous German aviator, for whom 49 victims had been claimed, has been killed in an air fight.

MUNITION MATTERS.

London, September 25.
The Press Bureau intimates that Mr. Churchill announces the abolition of leaving certificates as from October 15. The munitions volunteer scheme is being extended as one of the safeguards against excessive migration of labour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, September 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the east of Ephey. An attempt to rush one of our forward posts north-east of Lens was repulsed. The enemy's artillery is active to the east and north of Ypres.

Another Fruitless Effort.

London, September 25.
A French communique states:—The enemy attacked in the direction of Beaumont. Despite the extensive use of flame-throwers, he was repulsed with heavy loss and without gaining any result. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Some German Claims.

London, September 25.
A German official message says:—We captured French trenches to a width of 400 metres to the south of Beaumont, and repulsed several counter-attacks. We penetrated enemy lines at Brzonvauz, and took 350 prisoners during the day.

NOT WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.

London, September 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, steps are being taken to exclude all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from the mining fields in New South Wales. Two hundred and fifty are effected.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 25.
An Italian official message states:—The enemy exploded a powerful mine under our positions in the Mtsaro region. Subsequently concentrated artillery fire and our prompt barrage prevented the infantry from advancing. Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of high explosives and caused conflagrations at railway establishments in the Bazzia Valley and at Carso.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, September 25.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed two counter-attacks to the south of the Pskov high road, in the Riga region.

A SPLENDID AERIAL FLIGHT.

London, September 25.
An Italian aeroplane, with officer, pilot, mechanic and observer, arrived in London yesterday morning from Turin, a non-stop flight of seven hundred miles, doing the trip in four hundred and forty-two minutes.

Later.
An Italian aeroplane, piloted by Captain Laureati, left Turin at 7.38 in the morning and arrived at Hounslow at 2.50. It travelled via Mondene, and Culoz, over the French lines to Cape Grimes, crossing the Alps, it encountered fierce thunderstorms, fog banks, and rain clouds with air pockets in the valleys. It carried mails and yesterday morning's Italian newspapers.

Captain Laureati, interviewed by Reuter, said that owing to the storm it took a hundred minutes to cross the Alps instead of fifty, as planned. The maximum altitude while crossing the Alps was 11,700 feet. Captain Laureati on August 15 made a record non-stop flight from Turin to Naples and back, a distance of 1,675 kilometres, in 10 hrs. 10 min.

NEW SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

London, September 25.
An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mibambis, south-west of Kilwa, on the 19th instant, after a stubborn resistance, and retreated towards Opingo. A larger enemy group evacuated Ndessa, south-east of Mibambis, on the 21st. The entire enemy group in this region fell back to the Mbankura River on the 23rd. Our Nigerian infantry barred the line of retreat. The enemy, losing heavily, dispersed in small parties towards the river.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Swedish elections are proceeding slowly, but they are gradually nearing completion. The Socialists and Liberals are winning considerably from the Conservatives. M. Branting has been re-elected for the First Division of Stockholm with four other Socialists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 25.
The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast early this morning. The raid is still progressing but no details have yet been received.

The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast in the evening and came in from different places in Kent and Essex. A few followed the Thames and attacked London. Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties reported up to the present are: six killed and about twenty injured.

RUMANIAN CONFIDENCE.

Odessa, Sept. 25.
M. Morzun, President of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, interviewed by a representative of Reuter, said: The Rumanian army, heroically defending Moldavia, looked to the commonsense of the Russian people and hoped they would realise that the Russian army, by ardent co-operation in the defence of the Rumanian front, was defending not its own territory and the liberties gained by the revolution but Russia's honour and undertaking with the Allies, thus hastening final victory. M. Morzun declared that he is confident that, despite heavy trials, Rumania will emerge victorious on its own soil.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

London, September 25.
The death is announced of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The deceased was the fourth holder of the title, having succeeded his father in 1881. He was 84 years of age. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, since 1877 and Keeper of the Privy Seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales since 1907. He was Vice Admiral of Cornwall, Hon. Col. of the 2nd Dragoon Regiment; member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Cornwall; and had been Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward in H.M. Household, Brigadier General of the Plymouth Volunteer Brigade, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria. He was also formerly Conservative M.P. for Plymouth. The heir to the title and estates is Viscount Valletort, Captain of the 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 25.
Reuter states that the silver market is steady.

SHIPPING SUGGESTION.

A Matter of Interest to Hongkong.
The Malay Mail says:—Both homeward and outward freights are a serious tax on the community. There is not likely to be any sudden and sensational drop when peace is declared. The demand for both passenger and freight accommodation is likely to increase rather than decrease.

The shipping companies are no more likely to enter a price-cutting competition after the war than they were before the war. If it pays a private company to run a regular line of steamers between England and Burma (Bibby Line) without a monopoly, would it pay to run a small fleet of six to eight ships between England and the Straits or Hongkong? If so, what objection is there to the Government buying the necessary steamers and working such a line?

If the order for ships were placed now, it might be possible to obtain delivery within three years. A fleet of turbine steamers about half to two-thirds the size of the Empress liner, with cabin accommodation to suit various incomes, and run at an average speed of 17 knots, ought to be an attractive proposition.

Hongkong might come in. If so that Colony could afford to pay for the cost of one steamer, the Straits of another and the F.M.S. of three more. Rubber companies might pay for a sixth—and the general public for one or two more. The F.M.S. money now being invested in British securities might ultimately be used for this purpose. Of course, very powerful private interests would be against the inception and working of such a scheme, but that is scarcely a reason for not taking any action.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—First Day.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Friday, September 28.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—Second Day.
Saturday, September 29.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—Third Day.
Douglas Stearns
Shawdon's meeting.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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GENERAL NEWS.

War Taxes in New Zealand.
Sir Joseph Ward, The Premier, in introducing the Budget, said the ordinary revenue was \$18,367,547, and showed a surplus of \$4,368,777. War expenditure to the end of June was \$28,439,912, and war loans came to \$24,000,000. Proposed new taxation includes a progressive land tax from 1/4d. to 1/2d., income-tax from 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., with additional taxation on non-subscribers to war loans. Amusements are also taxed, and Customs duties on luxuries increased. The excess profits tax is abolished.

British Marriage Laws.
A Committee chiefly composed of members of the two Houses of Parliament was held recently in order to press upon the Government divorce law reform as a measure of reconstruction. Sir A. Conan Doyle, as president of the Divorce Law Reform Union, took the chair. It is intended to hold meetings in Manchester, Birmingham, and other centres. A Committee was formed on which five members of each House of Parliament will serve. The principles which the committee desire to see embodied in the proposed Bill are:- That decrees for a judicial separation and all orders for a separation by any court of summary jurisdiction shall, after a period of three years, have the same effect and force as a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage, if either party makes application to the same court, and if the court are satisfied that relations have not been resumed in the interval. Any husband or wife may present a petition to the High Court of Justice for the dissolution of marriage on the ground of separation for a period of three years.

Rounding Up Forty Germans.
An "old boy" of the City of London School who has gained the Military Cross for capturing 40 Germans walked into the school the other day to see the Head Master, and told him how he did it. Dr. Chilton himself told the story to the Lord Mayor and the large company that assembled for the distribution of prizes. "Just bluff, Sir," was the soldier's own version. He got separated from his men, and came to a German dug-out, a sort of dark tunnel. He hesitated whether to go in, but decided that he would go. He heard many voices, again hesitated, and again decided to go on. He went on to a point where he thought he saw half a dozen Germans, and he ordered them to put their hands up. "What language did you use?" the Head Master asked. "German, Sir, of course," was the reply. Forty men went past him, and an officer brought up the rear. "I walked out with him," he added, "and conversed with him as pleasantly as I could in German." Fifteen hundred old boys, the Head Master said, are serving, and 182 had laid down their lives for the country. All who are serving and apply at the Guildhall will be presented with the freedom of the City.

Why They Lost Their Throats.
There is little reason for this country to regret the fall of King Constantine, which, indeed, most of us conceive to have been overlong delayed. Curious, that, he, like his cousin, the ex-Kaiser, should have been guided to his doom by the fact that his wife could not forget her nationality as a German. Had Nicholas and Constantine been stronger men and less affectionate husbands they might still say, "it is certain they would still have been on their thrones. Their fate may serve as a warning to other sovereigns of Europe whose position is not 'broad-based upon the nation's will' and who possess consorts with strongly marked German sympathies. The Swedish throne, for instance, has shown signs of instability of late, and Queen Victoria (once of Baden) not only is a cousin of the Kaiser, but an out-and-out adherent of his policy. The King of Denmark, too, owns a German wife in the person of the Prussian Crown Prince's sister-in-law but she appears to be a diplomatic lady; certainly no rumour as to her political attitude has reached this country. - Scots Picquet.

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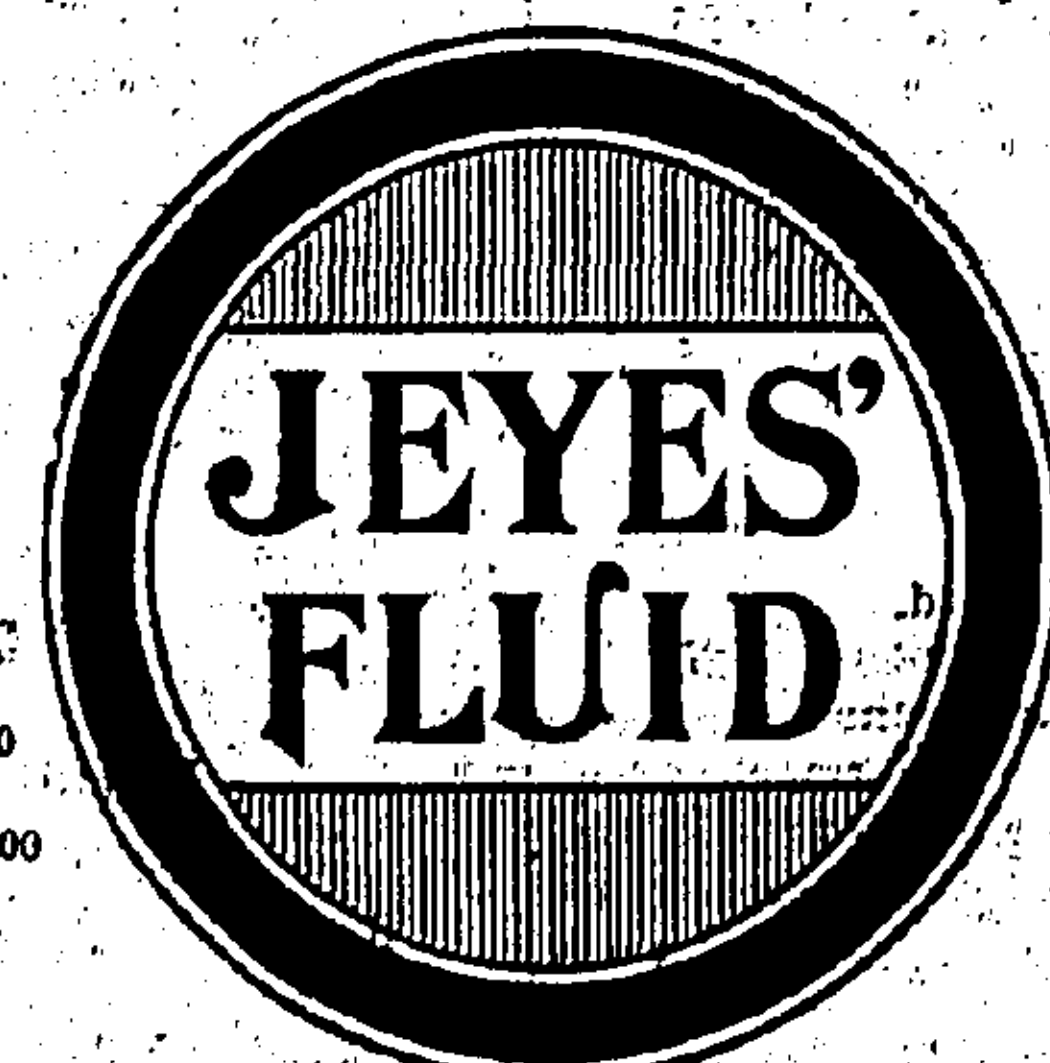
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GENERAL NEWS

Sir and Lady Bredon. Sir Robert Bredon, who has been spending the summer in Japan, has been stopping at the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama, with Lady Bredon since the 7th instant.

American Sailor's Crime. Manuel Neumil, the American sailor who was a musician on one of the United States warships which was at Nagasaki recently, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and ordered to pay Yen 3,127 to the family of the old man whom he killed while under the influence of liquor. The sailor resisted the Japanese officer who attempted to arrest him, took the policeman's sword and in the scuffle which ensued accidentally killed the man.

Russia's Plight. Captain Donald C. Thompson, of the Nebraska National Guard, who has been on Russian fronts, told a Japan Advertiser reporter "the sooner the Germans take Petrograd the sooner Russia will come out of the clutch of anarchy and treachery to the Allies and back up and begin to do some real fighting." He said that when he left Russia the patriotic men in the army were helpless because of the work of anarchy and traitors.

£12,500 for the Blind. Lord Crewe presided at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. The prizes having been distributed by Mrs. Lloyd George, Lord Crewe said the college had gone through a period of anxiety in regard to finance, but that anxiety had been to some extent removed by the action of the Carnegie Trust, who had offered to give £12,500 if the friends of the college would raise £25,000, thus making a total of £37,500 toward a permanent endowment fund. He hoped that the necessary sum (of which over £10,000 has been raised) would be forthcoming.

Captain Tupper's Promise. Speaking at a meeting held at Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Christabel Pankhurst said the great object of this country should be to get on with the war and bring it to a victorious conclusion. They wanted more energy and more foresight in the Government, and they had wanted it for a very long time. There had been in this war only two public men of vision and strength, they were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes of Australia. (Cheers.) The Chairman (Miss Annie Kenney) read a long list of subscribers' names, several being for amounts of £100 and £50 each. Great enthusiasm was caused by the reading of a document signed by Captain Edward Tupper, in which he promised to keep pacifists from being conveyed to Russia or any other country. In response to calls for a speech, Captain Tupper said:—"We want no patched-up peace. I speak on behalf of the men who have gone down in our ships, and I claim a vengeance for their souls."

Peking German Bank Affairs. Cordes, manager of the German Bank, Peking, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of hiding the books and documents of the bank and thus frustrating the carrying out of the proper taking over of the said bank by the Chinese authorities, was released on the 14th inst. by the local court on bail. The friendly act in going security was performed by Dr. Gilbert Reid, editor of the Evening Post. Since his arrest Cordes has been given quite decent treatment in the local procuratorate. Our officials seem to be very eager to show the Kaiser how civilized the Chinese are, to whom he ordered his troops to give no quarter prior to the taking of Tientsin. A special suite of rooms was allowed him as living quarters and he was allowed to have his meals served to him in proper style. The judicial authorities made a careful study of the case but could not find facts enough to establish a case. Since the books of the bank cannot be recovered and Egging has escaped to somewhere it is considered unless to detain him any longer.—Peking Gazette.

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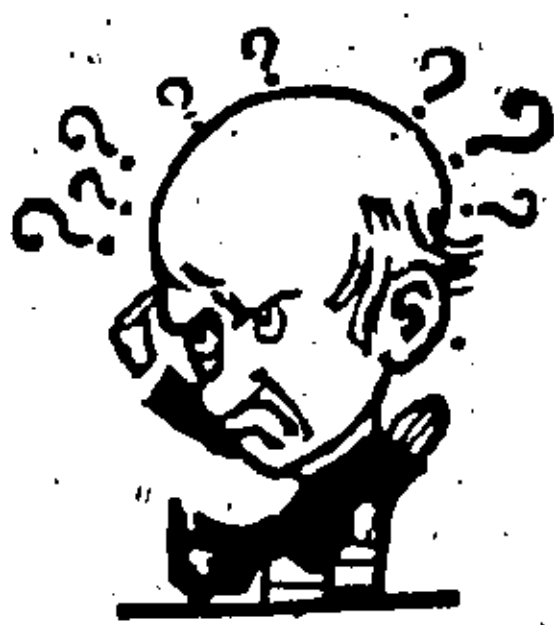
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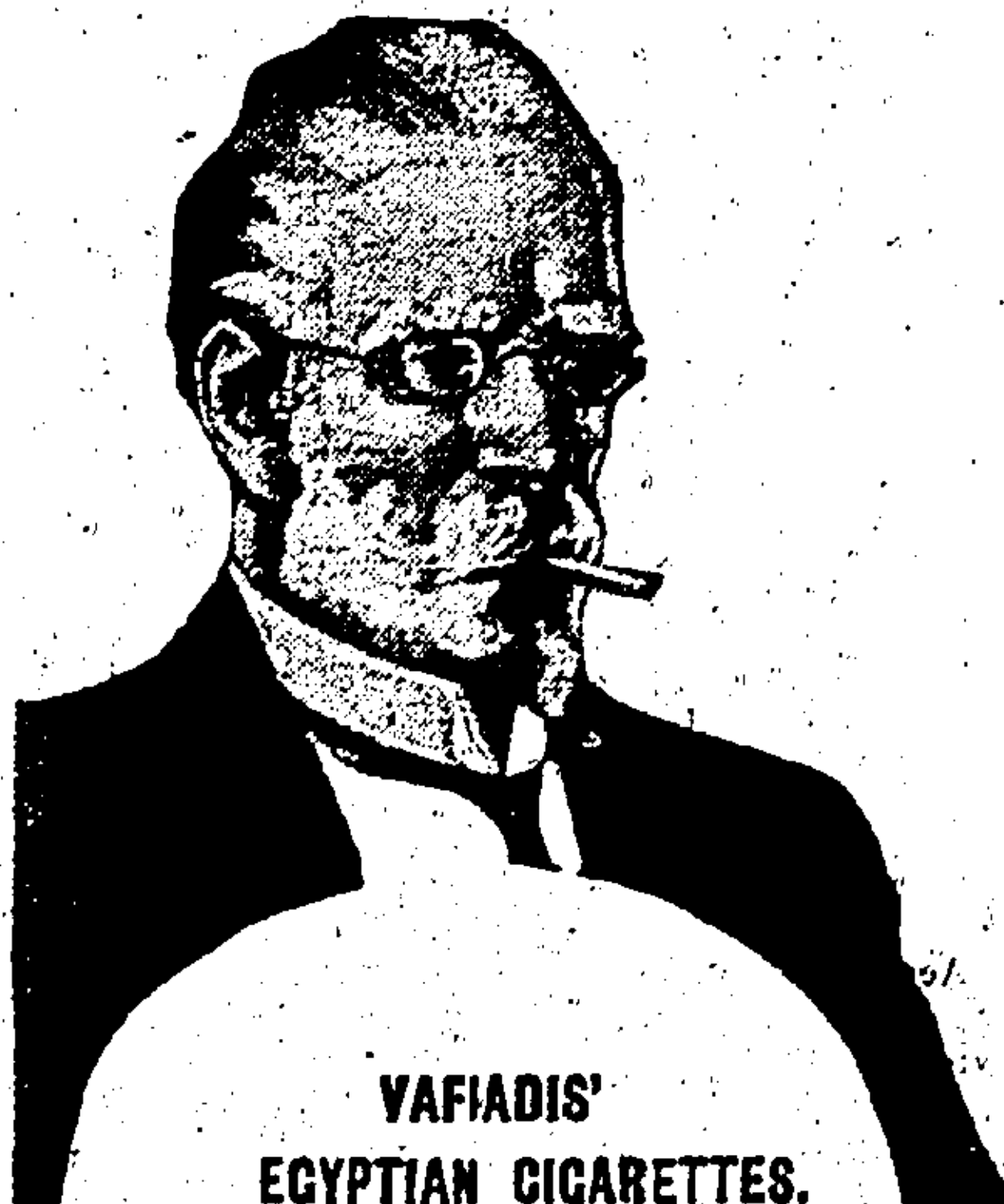
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

A NOTEWORTHY VICTORY.

Although there have been several bigger offensive movements on the Western Front than the latest British success, it is to be doubted whether any battle which has yet been fought in that theatre has been more fruitful of results or more full of promise for the future. It has given us possession of many points of extreme tactical value, it has revealed the British High Command as being ever-ready to adapt itself to changed circumstances, it has demonstrated once again our all-round superiority over the enemy, and it has filled our troops with fresh confidence in ultimate victory. The whole battle was cleverly planned, and now that sufficient time has elapsed to permit of a review of its consequences we are able to see that it was carried into effect with machine-like precision and in faultless manner.

As the *Times* military correspondent has taken occasion to point out, this battle is really the conclusion of others and, but for bad weather, it would have been fought out long ago. In Flanders, the British Army has been ill-fated in the matter of weather conditions. If we take our memories back, it will be recalled that almost every time we have begun an offensive the elements have been against us. Not only has this meant increasing the difficulties of advancing, but, owing to our consequent inability to rush big guns forward, the enemy has been given an advantage which, with conditions otherwise, he would never have enjoyed. More than that, with the weather putting a halt to our scheme before it could be finally completed, the enemy was naturally in the happy position of knowing our aims and was thus able to dig himself in so as to be able to offer greater resistance when a fresh attack came. That is precisely what he has been doing, but, in spite of all the advantages being on his side, he has had to yield ground once again to our advancing Army. In this latest battle, our troops overcame the Germans' super-defences in a few hours and now hold their newly-acquired positions with no fear of being ousted from them. One development in this connection which cannot pass unnoticed is that the enemy has been compelled to admit the superiority of our methods. As a message from the British Headquarters makes clear, the Germans have decided to accept the inevitable and not to waste farther infantry against positions which the British have now completely consolidated. That is a feature which we can contemplate with deep satisfaction, for after previous battles the Germans were wont to fling their men into counter-attacks in huge masses, and have never been content tacitly to acquiesce in our possession of new areas of territory. This changed attitude, we may take it for granted, springs out of a recognition of the uselessness of retrieving lost ground, as well as out of a growing conviction in the necessity of conserving man-power.

If this war had to be fought out under past conditions, in which there was ample opportunity for straight, open fighting, it would have been over long ago, and the Germans by this time would have been tasting the bitterness of complete defeat. But trench warfare and the yet even newer tactics to which it has given way provide no such opportunity as that for which our troops have always yearned. It is, however, in its adaptability to new conditions that the British Army has revealed its flexibility and high merit. We have never been a military nation, but this latest battle, we are told, has demonstrated the soundness of the pre-war training of our soldiers. That training has stood us in good stead in our latest adventures, and to-day the Kaiser may wish good reason look with awe on the men whom he once dubbed as Britain's "contemptible little Army."

War Bond Drawing.

In connection with the sale of tickets for the War Bond Drawing, a reader has suggested to us that these might with advantage be sold at other places besides the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. We think his idea is a good one, and we hope the Committee which has charge of "Our Day" arrangements will give heed to it. From the prospectus issued it will have been noticed that the Committee hopes to raise a sum of \$50,000 in this way, but if the tickets are more widely distributed we do not see why this figure should not be very substantially exceeded. In Singapore, for example, where they make no bones about describing the experiment as a War Lottery, a sum of \$250,000 is aimed at. That amount, or even very much more, could well be raised here if the tickets were placed in various Clubs, Chinese banks, etc. The Chinese especially may be counted upon to buy liberally, and if the facilities were placed more directly in their way in the manner suggested, we are sure that a huge sum would be obtained from this section of the community alone—money, too, which would probably not otherwise be secured for war purposes. Now that we have accepted the idea of a "drawing," let us go into it with enthusiasm and thoroughness.

The speech which Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, has just delivered at Thorncliffe to the Canadian Club makes very refreshing reading. We had, in regard to the war, made mistakes, he pointed out, but "nothing like the Germans' initial mistake in ignoring the existence of the British Dominions." Nothing could be more certain, as his Lordship doubtless had in mind, than that the Germans calculated that the ties existing between the Dominions and the Motherland were much too loose to bring about anything approaching an united effort against a common enemy. Lord Derby's reference to the relative positions in England of Democracy and Monarchy will be endorsed by every sensible person. All know the value of such a Monarchy as prevails in England and all know likewise that it must, particularly with regard to the declaring of war, be reckoned as of secondary importance. His Lordship's insistence upon peace being ultimately arrived at "not with the German Monarchy or with the German Imperial Chancellor but with the German nation" is another point of vital importance and one which, if adhered to, should go far towards bringing the German people to their senses. That an able nation, such as the Germans undoubtedly are, should be slave-driven by a military bureaucracy like the Hohenzollerns and the rest of Prussian Junkerdom is appalling, and the sooner the better it will be for the Germans when they recognize this. The best way to assist them in doing so is unquestionably to ignore absolutely the Hohenzollerns and Junkers and to state emphatically that with the German nation only will the Allies consider the question of peace.

The Latest Aerial Raid. England has had another nocturnal visit from enemy aerial marauders. On this occasion the enemy seems to have been eager to impress as much by his formidable appearance as by the number of bombs he was able to drop. The reception, however, given to him from our anti-aircraft guns was of such a nature that it, along with the precautions taken for the safety of people in the streets, very effectively curbed the enemy's murderous intentions, which led to comparatively little loss of life or damage to property. The raid was over a very wide area in England, as reports from Essex, Yorkshire and other counties testify. The great height at which the raiders travelled seems to have prevented our aircraft attacking them in time. At such a height, it is certain the enemy cannot possibly have any definite objective in his bomb-dropping, which again proves that his chief intention is to commit as much indiscriminate damage as he can. Similar attacks over German soil constitute the only possible reply, and the sooner the authorities at home realize this the better will it be for all concerned.

DAY-BY-DAY.

GRIEF COUNTS THE SECONDS.
HAPPINESS FORGETS THE HOURS.
De Fined.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of General Botha (1862).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Fell into a Well.
A little Chinese girl, aged three years, who lived with her parents at Sha Po, Kowloon City, accidentally fell into a well, and was drowned. Her body has been taken to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Picked Up.
A Chinese was arrested by a ship's guard on board the s.s. Kwongsang yesterday with four tins of prepared opium in his possession. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, his excuse was that he picked up the opium on the hillside at West Point. His Worship remanded the case.

Felt the Jibes.
A Chinese woman who tried to commit suicide by jumping into the Water Police Basin at Yau-matui was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Gordon stated that in the house where she was living a subscription was got up to celebrate a festival. She did not subscribe and other inmates took her to task and chided her so severely that she attempted suicide. His Worship thought that the woman should see the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and accordingly remanded the case.

A Thief in the Night.
During the early hours of this morning a Chinese woman, living at Possession Street, was awakened by the noise of a man leaving her room with a box of clothing. An alarm was raised and chase given, the man being eventually caught. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Kent said that the man had cut a hole in a wooden partition and, putting his hand through, slipped back the bolt. There had been a lot of this sort of thing lately. Defendant tried to prove an alibi, saying he was in Leascar Road at the time. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Stolen Curio.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of two valuable Chinese curios, from 75, Jervoise Street. Inspector Kent stated that the man had formerly been employed by the occupier of the house and that he had gained entrance to the second floor by climbing up an outside water-pipe. Early this morning a street coolie was arrested in Queen's Road carrying the boxes containing the curios. He did not know what the boxes contained and later pointed out the man who had engaged him to carry them, this being defendant. The curios were worth more than \$300. The defendant admitted the theft and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

GODOWN THEFTS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, there were three cases of thefts from godowns.

A Chinese was arrested in Yau-matui yesterday with ten pounds of nails in his possession and it was later found that the man had stolen them from the Wharf Company's godown at Kowloon. Mr. B. Packham told his Worship that the man was employed as a temporary carpenter. He should have left the nails at the office. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed. Another employee of the Godown Company was charged with stealing six pounds of smoked rubber from the godowns, but, owing to a question of interpreting the man's dialect, the case was remanded until Friday. The third case was that in which a man was found to be leaving Holt's Godown with two pieces of soap tied to his girdle. He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

PEKING GERMAN BANK CASE.

Examination of Cordes.

The arrest of Cordes, Manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, and the warrant for the arrest of Eggeling, Assistant Manager, (says the *Peking Daily News*) were carried out by the local Procuratorate at the request of the Governor of the Bank of China. The Procuratorate has now issued a notification with regard to this case. The following is a translation of the document:—
"This Procuratorate received a letter from the Governor of the Bank of China on the 8th August stating that in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance he had taken over possession of the German Bank and its employees, Cordes and Eggeling, both of whom are German subjects, had refused to surrender the account books which they were concealing in some unknown place whilst falsely pretending that they had been destroyed by fire, etc., and requesting this Procuratorate to deal with the matter in accordance with law.

"Now this Procuratorate maintains that if the statements of the Bank of China are accurate the said Cordes and Eggeling have acted in detriment to public interests. In accordance with the regulations enforced by the Ministry of Justice for dealing with enemy subjects a warrant was at once issued for the arrest of the said Cordes, but in spite of repeated efforts to locate Eggeling his whereabouts are still unknown.

"The said Cordes on being questioned by this Procuratorate stated that when on the 14th August the Bank of China appointed special officials to take over possession of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank he was absent from Peking, being away in Paitaiho on holiday, and further, that four months prior to that date the Bank had settled all its outstanding accounts and that by the time war was declared on Germany by China the winding up had been completed and a report was consequently made to the Ministry of Finance and the First Police Station of the East City, etc. He also stated that when he returned to Peking on the 19th August he was informed by Eggeling that all the important account books of the Bank had been sent to its Berlin Office and that the unimportant ones had been destroyed by fire, etc.

"This Procuratorate has since officially communicated with the Ministry of Finance and the First Police Station of the East City requesting them to inform this Procuratorate whether prior to the declaration of war notification of the suspension of its business had been sent to them by the German Bank. The reply from the Ministry of Finance was to the effect that so far as its records could show no such notification had ever been sent to the Ministry, whilst that from the First Police Station of the East City generally confirmed the statements of Cordes. At the same time the attention of this Procuratorate was drawn to the fact that Eggeling had a private residence in the West City situated in the vicinity of Taiping Ho. The said premises were at once watched by policemen specially detailed for the purpose and on the 11th inst. they were entered and searched by detectives from the Police Headquarters with the assistance of the Inspector of Second Police Station of the West City, and accompanied by the said Cordes. Six iron boxes were found in the premises, but they did not contain any account books belonging to the Bank. A statement was thereby signed by Cordes testifying to the search, and a similar one was submitted to this Procuratorate by Liang Shao-tang, butler to the said Eggeling.

"Now according to Article 135 of the Penal Code, employees of any institution who use violence, compulsion or fraudulent means to deceive others whilst performing their duties are liable to 4th class banishment or fine not exceeding \$300 in amount. Any employee of any institution who has used either violence, compulsion or fraudulent means to deceive others is punishable under that Article. The said

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A Chance to Win A Big War Bond Prize.

With a patriotic enterprise which is greatly to be commended, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company announce a scheme which we are sure will appeal to the general public, for it is one by which everyone has an opportunity of securing substantial benefits. The scheme has been arranged in connection with the drawing of War Bonds on "Our Day," and by it every purchaser of \$20 worth of goods at this old-established and well-known house will be entitled to one \$5 ticket in this drawing. This means that customers are given the very liberal discount of 25 per cent. on their purchases and, in addition, that they will stand a chance of securing one of the big War Bond prizes which are to be drawn for on "Our Day." The scheme comes into operation to-day and will continue until October 16.

A point to be remembered in connection with this very happy idea is that it applies only to cash purchases, but there is no limit to the number of free tickets which will be issued. Those taking advantage of the scheme may do their shopping in any of the firm's departments—ladies', outfitting, sports, hardware, provisions, wine and spirits, or furnishing. What is more, purchases need not be confined to one article—patrons are free to make as wide a selection as they choose, and for every complete \$20 worth of goods bought, one ticket will be presented. The only stipulation in this connection is that the goods in respect of which a ticket is provided must all be bought at one time and not be spread over several days' purchases. An unscrupulous firm might, of course, easily arrange such a plan by putting up the prices of its goods sufficiently high to meet the cost of the tickets given away, but in this instance the bona fides of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company are fully established by the fact that all prices are to remain unaltered. In other words, the firm pays for the tickets out of its own pocket, and the purchaser is not only getting full value for money, but is also placed in the position of securing a big prize in War Bonds should he be lucky in the draw. And here it may be incidentally mentioned that, quality for quality, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company's prices stand in favourable comparison with those of any other store in the Colony.

The movement is essentially a patriotic one, for all of the 25 per cent. discount which the firm is waiving goes to help the country, because the money is all converted into War Stock. We congratulate the organizers of the scheme on their enterprise, and we have no doubt that the public will avail itself to the full of the opening which is placed in its way.

Eggeling refused to surrender the books of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank by pretending that they had been destroyed, but he should remember that no bank, whether its business operations have been suspended or not, ever wantonly destroys its books and documents. Therefore, it appears that in stating that the books, and certain documents belonging to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank had been destroyed, Eggeling was making a deliberate misrepresentation purposely to deceive people, and he is consequently regarded as a suspect under the Article quoted above. However, as the statements of Cordes were based on the verbal information given to him by Eggeling, and further as he was absent from Peking during the time the German Bank was taken over by the Government of China, it is as yet impossible to determine whether he has said the truth. Although Eggeling is not at large, substantial evidence that Cordes actually investigated Eggeling to escape is lacking. Cordes is hereby allowed to be released on bail to await instructions from this Procuratorate. For the same reason the present case is temporarily held over to be tried, when the arrest of Eggeling has been effected.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In a farewell speech to his constituents at Epping, Lord Lambourne—better known as Colonel Lockwood—said that he would not mind making a speech with only one man and a child present, for he saw his very good friends, the Press, near him, and he knew that his words would be faithfully and honestly reported. In the 25 years he had represented the division, he could safely say that he had never been misrepresented or unfairly treated by the Press. His experience was that whenever a politician made an unguarded statement, and it got reported, he put the blame on the Press. In nine-and-a-half cases out of ten, however, the Press was right and the politician was wrong.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes that there was an unusual scene when an Inspector General had the mobilised Madras Guards under his directions. As a course in physical drill, the men were ordered to "take off their boots," and were set running round the damp and muddy island in stocking feet. When the parade was over, they had to get their sudden feet into their boots again and march away as best they could. A barefoot drill might be well, but the order was merely to take off their "boots," and they obeyed. It is well for a soldier to be insured against contingencies; but it is a question whether it is ever advisable to make young men deliberately get their feet wet.

The Germans are so hard up for linen and cotton cloth that there is an order for the burial of the dead in paper. We do not mean the dead soldiers; they are sent for treatment by the Corpses Conversion Gesellschaft. But those who die in their beds are wrapped in paper winding sheets. This reminds us of an Act of Parliament that was passed in 1678 (in force in the eighteenth century), obliging the dead to be buried in woollen. The law was passed by the Tariff Reformers of the Restoration in order to protect home-spun goods against foreign linen. It gave rise some celebrated lines of Pope, in which Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, is represented as protesting against this form of Protection:—

"Oceans in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke!
(Ware the last words that poor Narcissa spoke!)
'N, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face."

"Alliteration's artful aid" is often very evident, but rarely as in the following "Commercial Note" taken from the *Hankow tea report in the N. O. Daily News*:—"Excited exchange ex-celled 'experts' expectations; rocketing rises reacted ruinously on troubled tasmen. A week of weary waiting, and watching silver strongly soaring, has practically paralysed pained purchasers, and the total tea timidly taken seems somewhat short of seven thousand. Desperately dull and drooping demand makes the market miserably moribund."

The geography lesson was about to begin, and the subject of it was France. Accordingly, the teacher started off with the question: "Now in this present terrible war, who is our principal ally?" "France," came the answer from a chorus of voices. "Quite right," said the teacher, beaming. "Now can any of you give me the name of a town in France?" "A small boy at the back of the class almost fell over in his eagerness to tell; 'Somewhere,' he said, breathlessly—

Prophetess's Sealed Box.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter, who has a country seat in Devonshire, and other bishops have been requested to open the sealed box left by the Devonshire prophetess, Joanna Southcott, who died in 1814, in order to see what, if any, bearing the "revelations" may have upon the present crisis in our history. Up to the present, however, a favourable response has not been unanimous.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN
NEW TERRITORIES.Ex-Military Man Robbed and
Tied to a Tree.

An exciting story of how a European was attacked by armed robbers, bound up and robbed, was told to Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when three men were charged with committing armed robbery in the Sha Tau Kok district of the New Territories, on September 12. The European concerned was Ernest William Gardiner who is the manager of the lead mines at Liu Ma Hang, of which Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Company are the agents. He was formerly a Sergeant Major in the Shropshire, whilst they were stationed here.

Giving evidence, Mr. Gardiner stated that on the day of the affair he had gone to Sha Tau Kok to meet a Chinese who had come from Hongkong with a box of dynamite and some roofing felt. He engaged four coolie women to carry the stuff, and after he had left Sha Tau Kok half-an-hour, proceeding by the frontier road, they met four men. This was on a bend of the hilly road. The men were walking single file and as they passed him he thought they looked a bit suspicious. He glanced over his shoulder to find that the man nearest to him was pointing a revolver to the small of his back. The man was quite close. The others had also turned round and were closing in upon him. Two of these also had revolvers. By this time he had faced round. He was pressed back towards the high bank on one side of the path. On the other side there was a deep gully. Witness was not armed, and he was forced down. One of the men produced some rope and while he was threatened with a revolver and a knife they tied his hands in front. His legs were tied and rope was put so tightly round his throat that he thought he was going to be strangled. His silver wrist watch, which was a present given him by his late comrades in the Shropshire Regiment, was stolen, and the robbers then turned their attention to the dynamite, the coolie women having run away. The box was broken open and the dynamite, which weighed 50 lbs., was shared among them. His pockets were gone through, but the 35 cents he had in his possession, was not found, being in the pocket of his khaki shirt. The dynamite was tied up into cloths. The men then began to leave, but witness had by this time managed to sit up. Before they disappeared round the bend, witness had succeeded in partially untying a knot in the rope with his teeth, but one of the men, looking round, saw him. He called the others and all four men came back, three pointing revolvers and one a knife at him. He was struck with the muzzles of the revolvers and the fourth gave him digs with the knife. "It was uncomfortably close," added the witness, but he was not cut. The ropes were untied and his hands more securely fixed behind. The rope round his neck was removed and was used to tie him to a small tree. The men then left him, going down the hill towards Sha Tau Kok. He tried to get loose and broke the rope round the tree. He tried to untie his hands, and also tried to cut the rope on a stone but failed. He then shouted for his coolies and eventually two of the woman came back, having with them two or three men. He was cut loose and then ran down towards Sha Tau Kok, in the hope of overtaking the robbers. He went to the railway station and went along the line towards the Police Station but before he got there he met Crown Sergeant Ogg. He related what had happened and at the Police Station afterwards showed the bruises he had received. Identifying the defendants, witness said that the first defendant was one of the men with the revolvers and who helped to tie him up. The second man had the knife. As regards the third man, he could not identify him.

Evidence was then given by the coolie women, who bore out Mr. Gardiner's story.

It appears that the first two defendants were arrested some days later at Yau Ma Tei, from information which had been received. The other was arrested at Sha Tau Kok.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

"OUR DAY."

Singapore's Splendid
Programme.

The following are entertainments already arranged in connection with Singapore's "Our Day":

Thursday, Sept. 20.—"The Blighties" Victoria Theatre, 9 p.m.

Saturday, Sept. 29.—Evening, Fancy Fair, Datch Club.

Saturday, Oct. 6.—Singapore Association, Victoria Theatre, 9 p.m.

Sat. Oct. 6.—S. C. B. A. Children's Fete.

Thursday, Oct. 11.—Football: S. C. C. v. Best of League, S. C. C. ground.

Oct. 12.—Middlesex Entertainment, Tanglin Theatre.

Sat. Oct. 13.—Children's Fete Tyersall.

Sat. Oct. 20.—S. C. B. A. Variety Entertainment.

Race Week—Two Hotel Europe Supper Dances (Oct. 16-20 probably).

Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Afternoon Concert by Philharmonic Choral Society, 5.15 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 25.—Raffles Hotel, Garden Party, Cinema, Dinner, Dance and Concert.

Friday, Oct. 26.—Drawing of Sporting Club Lottery—Memorial Hall 9 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 26.—Evening Concert by Philharmonic Choral Society, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 27.—Our Day, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sale of Badges; afternoon Gymkhana (to be arranged by Sporting Club.)

Saturday, Nov. 10.—Swimming Club Carnival.

YOUR BREATH?

Is it? Is it? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel Constipation correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Ezechiel Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tchowkwong Periods,

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Sang-do-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming). Fine crystal vases and snuff bottles.

Agate, Green and Red jade ornaments.

Five coloured three coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, etc., etc.

Soochow redwood screens inlaid with famille rose plaques, Porcelain pictures.

Also A Selection of Chinese Paintings.

On view from Monday the 1st October. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.VICTORIA RECREATION
CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 27th, FRIDAY 28th and SATURDAY 29th September, commencing on the first two days at 4.30 p.m. and on SATURDAY at 4 p.m.

ADMISSION.—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days. Ladies 50 cts. each day.

Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 25 cts. each day.

BAND in attendance on SATURDAY.

CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony: Half mile, 440 yds., 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Plunge, High Dive and Running Header.

Also Ladies' Girls' and Boys' Races, Team Races and Water Polo.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1917.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

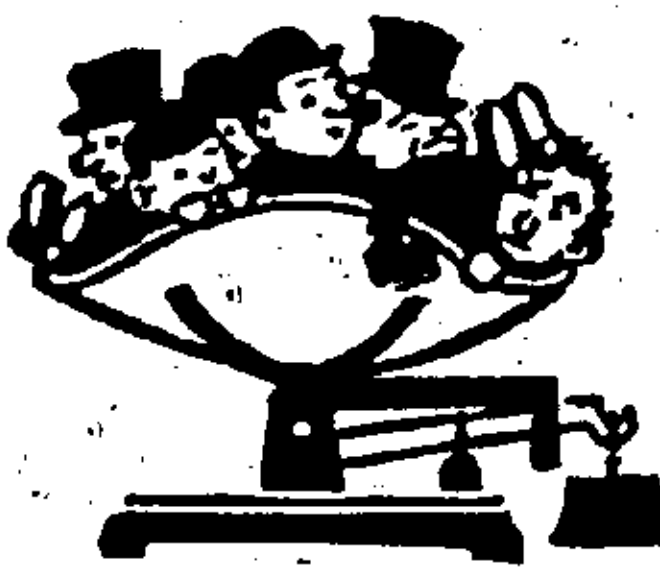
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TO BE LET—No. 15, Des Vieux Road, Central, 1st floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for OFFICES, etc.—Apply to Box No. 183, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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OUR + DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

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ADVERTISEMENT."PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"
The A.D.C.'s Winter Production.

THE parents of children who are willing to help in this production are kindly requested to send in their names to the A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary—M. S. Northcote Esq., c/o Hongkong Land Investment.

SAKURA BEER



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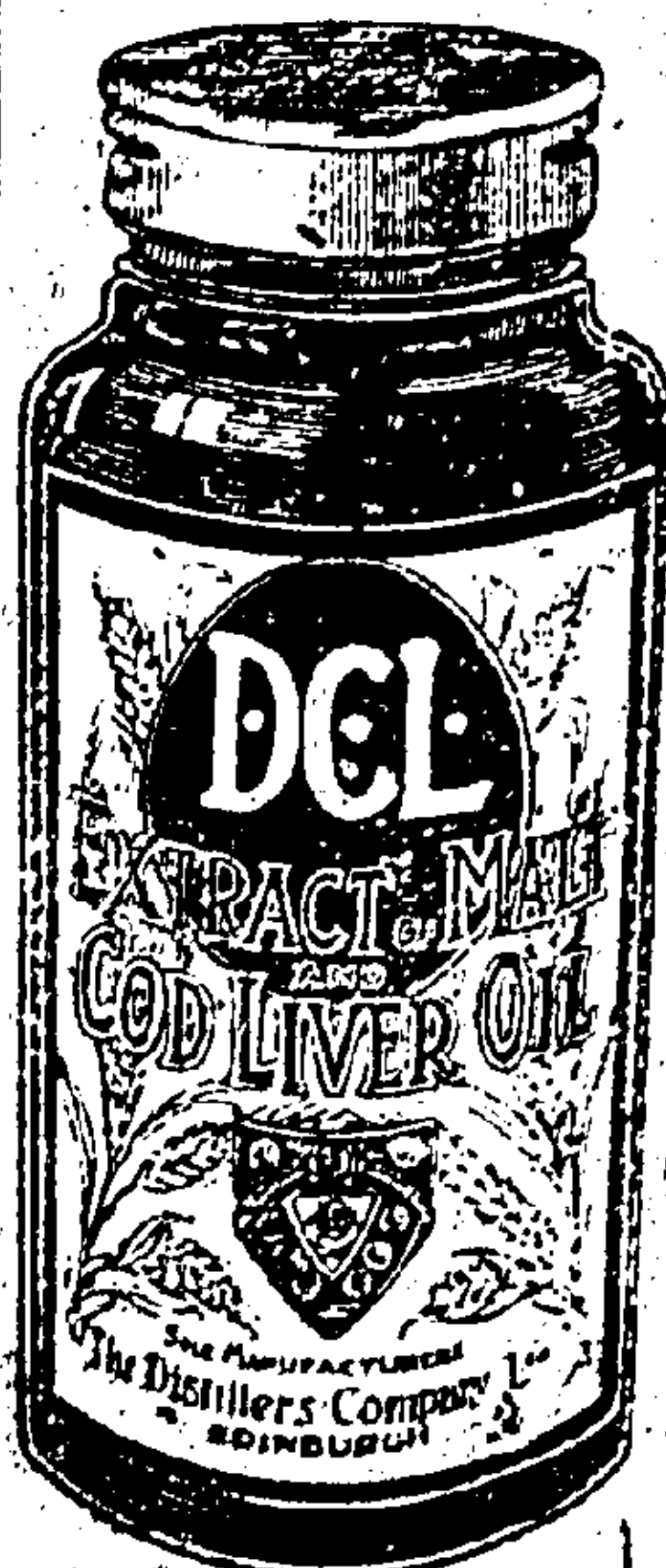
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Cod Liver Oil.



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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth. One Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath. Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement. Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations. Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

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J. E. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, will be despatched for Shanghai Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	MON. 8th Oct. at noon. WED. 24th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	Hirano Maru Capt. Frase T. 16,000	THURS. 27th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SATUR. 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	Capt. Komatsubara	Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 21,000	WED. 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama...	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	FRI. 12th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai T. 8,030	FRIDAY, 5th Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 30th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

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KIYO MARU	17,200
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to:T. DAIGO, Agent.
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For	Steamers.	To Sail
AMOY & SWATOW	Sinkiang	17th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	30th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	4th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Mulchow	5th Oct. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	To
Tijmanoeck		23th Sept.	7th Oct.	Shanghai
Tijlajap		15th Oct.	20th Oct.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 28th Sept. at noon.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 5th Oct. at noon.

*Amoy Passengers only.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 29th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cielton.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

American Material Being Apportioned.

Proper apportionment of materials to insure capacity production at all American shipyards was discussed at a conference of shipbuilders with Rear-Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation held at Washington on August 17. The builders are members of the National Shipbuilders' Association, formed to co-operate with the Government in increasing tonnage production. An arrangement will be worked out whereby building plants will not be forced to bid against each other for supplies, and by which prompt deliveries of materials may be made. Since the Fleet Corporation has commandeered contracts of all ships building of more than 2,500 tons, the Government itself will undertake to see that materials are furnished properly and at fair prices. To increase the amount of transatlantic and coastwise tonnage the Shipping Board is considering diverting a large number of ships from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Much tonnage that otherwise would be tied up during the winter would be released under the plan. Most of the ships would not go back to the lakes during the war, but would be replaced by tonnage now building at lake ports.

Revival of Clipper Ship Names.

Veteran shipmasters now living who remember the beautiful clipper ships that sailed out of New York for San Francisco, Japan, and China in the fifties will be pleased to learn, says the "Marine Journal," that the Federal Shipping Board has changed the names of the German ships interned on the Pacific coast, which have been taken over by the Government, to some of those well-known clipper ships of the past, thereby recalling a prosperous period in U.S. shipping. For instance, the Steinbach has been re-named the Northern Light, after the U.S. clipper of that name, built and owned in Boston. The Kurt is re-named the Dreadnought, after the famous ship that the late Captain Samuels commanded, and was part owner of, and which vessel made the passage between Sandy Hook and Queenstown in nine days and 17 hours, a record which has never been beaten by a sailing ship. The Dalbreck is now the Red Jacket; the Vinner has become the Gamecock, and the Ottawa is to be known as the Flying Cloud. In 1838 Captain R. B. Forbes, of Boston, wrote and published a book of his earliest recollections of notable ships, which dates back to the war of 1812-15, when he was about eleven years old. Its title is "Ships of the Past," and from which I take a few excerpts that relate to the ships named above, and by which the interned German steamers referred to will be known hereafter. The Northern Light is mentioned by Captain Forbes, but he refers to the Red Jacket as having made the run from Liverpool to Melbourne in 67 days. She made 400 nautical miles in one day and 350 for four consecutive days, and averaged 325 for seven days. This vessel also had a record of 13 days and 11 hours from Sandy Hook to Rock Light in 1854 under the command of Captain Asa Eldridge, who was afterwards lost in the Collins liner Pacific steamship, which vessel was never heard from after leaving Liverpool for New York. The Gamecock was among the notable clipper built in Boston by Daniel C. Bacon. She made a voyage from Melbourne to New York in 15 days while in charge of Captain Shelburne, and also made the run from Shanghai to New York in 87 days, and from San Francisco to Hongkong in 33 days. The Flying Cloud, in her day, was practically "mistress of the seas," as far as fast passenger went. In 1851 she made the run from New York to San Francisco in 89 days, and again in 1854 she covered this distance in 89 days and 23 hours. She was subsequently sold to England, and ended her days through fire at St. John, N. B.

Kingston's First Doctor.

The Mayor of Kingston has presented to the local municipal museum a seventeenth century "trade token," bearing the inscription, "James Wright, in Kingston upon Thames, his half penny," with the arms of the Barber-Surgeons, and the date 1689. James Wright is the earliest medical practitioner of whom Kingston has any record.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

London, September 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Democratic Conference has been postponed until Thursday. The Liberty Loan now stands at 3,900,000,000 roubles. Refugees from Riga report that the Germans have shot six members of the Executive of the local Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for refusing to work in a military capacity.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Bangkok says the Prize Court has condemned six German steamers of a net tonnage of 8,021. An appeal has been issued to Volunteers in connection with proposals by Siam to send a force to the Western Front.

SERVICES MEMORIAL.

Particulars of an Imperial Competition.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary sends us the following copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding a competition for a design for a Services Memorial:

Downing Street,
30th July, 1917.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a proposal has been made for the presentation of a Memorial Plaque in bronze to the next-of-kin of those of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces who have fallen in the war.

2. I enclose, for your information, and for such action as you may consider desirable, a copy of a notice issued by the War Office containing particulars of a competition for designs for the plaque. You will observe that model must be received at the National Gallery not later than 1st November next.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) WALTER H. LONG.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.
(Enclosure)

War Office,
London, W.S. 1.

Competition for Designs for a Memorial Plaque to be presented to the Next-of-Kin of Members of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces who have fallen in the war.

1. The memorial is to take the form of a bronze plaque, with an area of as near as possible 18 square inches; e.g. it may be a circle of 4½ inches in diameter, or a square of 4½ inches, or a rectangle of 5 by 3½ inches.

2. The plaque is to be produced by casting from a model, which should be finished with precision. 3. All designs submitted must be actual models in relief in wax or plaster of the size indicated in paragraph 1. No models on a larger scale will be considered, and no competitor may submit more than two models.

4. The design should comprehend a subject and a brief inscription. It is suggested that some symbolical figure subject should be chosen, but the following inscription has been decided upon:—"He Died for Freedom and Honour," and must form part of the design.

5. Since the surname of the person commemorated and the initials of his Christian names are to be engraved on the plaque, the design should be arranged so as to leave space for the name within the dimensions in paragraph 1. In the case of a rectangular design, this space should be left at the base; if the design is circular, a margin surrounding or partially surrounding it should be left free.

Competitors are reminded that the design should be essentially simple and easily intelligible.

6. Prizes to an aggregate amount of £500 will be awarded (in proportions to be subsequently decided), for a limited number of the most successful models. The award of such prizes may, if the Judges think fit, be made conditional on certain modifications being made in the design. If none of the models submitted is in the opinion of the Judges, of sufficient merit, no prize will be awarded. The names of competitors will not be revealed to the Judge, nor will the names of any but the premiated artists be published.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ... \$1,100
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G. ... 100
Mr. Ho Kom Tong ... 100
\$1,300

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

LOTTERIES AND CHURCH RAFFLES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—In a note referring to my objection to the forthcoming lottery on Red Cross Day you say it is no more immoral than raffling at Church bazaar. I agree entirely.

But where is the point of the remark in this case? I made no claim to speak for the Church; indeed expressly disclaimed it, though you seem to have overlooked the fact.

No-one can speak for the Church in this matter, for its record is mixed and its voice divided. The temptation to spoil the Egyptians has been too much for the children of Israel from the beginning until now, though it is not often they give back as much of the plunder as sixty per cent. All I can say is that no raffling has ever taken place where I have had responsibility.

May I add that I admire you for calling this "drawing" by its proper name? Whether we approve or disapprove, let us not hide behind words. A gamble does not cease to be a gamble by being called a drawing, nor is its appeal to cupidity lessened by giving the prizes in the form of negotiable war bonds.

The cat is let out of the bag by the poster which now stares at the public, "why not win \$15,000?" This under Government patronage!

I suppose we shall go on arresting poor ignorant coolies for losing cash on the pavements, but that we can do it now with decency is a thing that I at any rate am unable to believe.

Yours etc.

J. KIRK MACDONALD
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1917.

8. All competitors must be British-born subjects.

7. No framed models can be accepted, but each model should be packed in a small box and delivered to the Director, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W. O. 2, not later than 1st November, 1917. The model must not be signed, but should be marked on the back with a motto or pseudonym which should also be written on a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address. No other communication should be attached.

8. The models to which prizes are awarded shall be the sole property of the Government, who will arrange for the appearance of the artist's signature or initials on the finished plaque.

9. Further copies of these instructions may be obtained on application in writing, to the Secretary, War Office, or to the Secretary, Admiralty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN DEVILRY IN RUMANIA.

London, Sept. 25.
Reuter learns that the German intrigue in Rumania now announced by Mr. Lansing has been known for a considerable time and is exhaustively authenticated. German diplomatic couriers, exempt from supervision, conveyed explosives and bacilli from Brasso in Hungary to the German legation in Bukharest where they were buried in a garden and found by the Secretary of the American Legation after Rumania's declaration of war. Packages addressed to the German Military Attaché contained full instructions for the administration of bacilli sufficient to deal with 1,800 horses and cattle and requesting a report on its success.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 25.
A French communiqué says: There is most lively artillery fire on the Aisne. We repulsed a raid on outposts north of Braye-Laonnais. The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after bombardment, attacked our trenches north of Bois-le-Chaume on a front of two kilometres. Four battalions were leading supported by "Stoßtruppen." The attack was broken up by our fire and did not reach our lines, except in a few moments of the centre where fierce hand fighting resulted in the ejection of the Germans. Simultaneously there were two secondary attacks north of Bezonvaux and south of Beaumont respectively. These were sanguinarily defeated, our troops leaving the trenches and rushing to meet the assailants. Two fresh attacks in the afternoon at Bois-le-Chaume only increased the enemy losses.

ROYAL INVESTITURE.

London, Sept. 25.
H.M. the King on Sept. 27 invests a number of persons with the order of the British Empire, at Buckingham Palace. As ladies are involved H.M. the Queen is expected to be present.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI.

Rome, Sept. 25.
After a six hours' hard fight an Italian column on Sept. 20 routed 7,000 enemy riflemen and 800 cavalry, with artillery and machine guns commanded by Nuri Pasha and other Turks in the Zanzur region in southern Tripoli. The enemy's losses are estimated at 1,600. A quantity of material all of German make was captured.

WAR LOTTERIES.

Attitude of Indian Government.

We published a paragraph recently (says the *Malay Mail*) to the effect that no further promise not to prosecute persons organising War Fund lotteries will be given in Malaya. This is practically the same attitude as the Indian Government has taken up, and in this connection the following letter is interesting:

From The Hon. Sir James Daboulay, K.O.I.E., O. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

"To Local Governments other than Bengal, Simla, May 5th, 1917.

"Sir,—In the Home Department letter Nos. 5-174 to 183, dated May 31st, 1882, the attention of Local Governments and administrations was drawn to the fact that the practice of holding lotteries, for whatever object, was distinctly mischievous, and that it should not receive encouragement of any kind from the Government. As instances have come to the notice of the Government of India of attempts to organise lotteries in various parts of India in aid of the war loan, they consider it necessary to emphasise the importance of strict adherence to the policy laid down in 1882 which it is not intended to alter. Recently, it is true, the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have been authorised, with the approval of the Government of India, to conduct lotteries in aid of the war loan. The circumstances in which sanction was given were however entirely exceptional, and these two instances should not be regarded as constituting precedents for the encouragement or authorisation of other lotteries whether in aid of the war loan or not. I am accordingly to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the organisers of any other public lottery that may come to the notice of the Government (of Bengal) may be promptly warned that such lotteries will not be authorised by Government, and that if the promoters of them contravene the provisions of Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code, they will be liable to prosecution."

In order to remove some misconceptions, says the *Strait Times*; it may be pointed out that the Singapore lottery is not being conducted by the "Our Day" Committee but by the Singapore Sporting Club. That club asked for sanction, and, as in the case of the Western India Turf Club, and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, the circumstances in which sanction was given were entirely exceptional. The whole of the money subscribed by purchase of tickets is at once devoted to war purposes—to the extent of 25 per cent. to the Red Cross Fund direct, and to the extent of 75 per cent. to the War Loan Bonds Fund. The assumption is that the lottery will make available for war purposes a million dollars in small sums which would not otherwise be available. Circumstances arising out of the war are wholly exceptional; so also the methods to meet these circumstances are exceptional.

We understand that the Singapore lottery, the Pagan lottery and the Selangor lottery represent an experiment in war financing, which will not be repeated. They are distinguished from all public gaming aimed at by the law in that there is an element of private profit for those engaged in their promotion.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of September 25, says:—

The Tsuchun, dressed in full uniform, and escorted by a strong bodyguard, rode to the outskirts of the eastern part of the city on the 24th and inspected eleven battalions of Kwangsi troops (infantry and artillery) which are being sent as reinforcements to Hunan. After reviewing the troops, he addressed them, saying that the expedition was only against the unlawful Cabinet and for the benefit of the nation. It was also necessary for the defence of Hunan. The Commander of the troops also made a short speech, thanking the Tsuchun for his presence. A number of European ladies and gentlemen witnessed the review and took photographs of the event.

A telegram from the Commander of Southern Hunan says that the new Tsuchun of Hunan is personally leading a strong army to attack the South and that reinforcements should be sent at once.

The Generalissimo's Headquarters have submitted a War Bond Bill to the Special Parliament for consideration. The Bill proposes the raising of war bonds to the amount of five million dollars, the rate of interest to be 8 per cent, payable in April and October. The principal will be paid on the premium bond system, commencing with the third year and ending with the eighth.

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FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND.

Increase 104 Per Cent on Pre-War Figures.

Official statistics of retail food prices given in the *Labour Gazette* for July show that on an average there has been an increase of 104 per cent. compared with the month before the war began—July, 1914. The increase varies from 65 per cent. in the case of fresh butter to 191 per cent. in the case of certain parts of frozen mutton.

The average price of bread—11½d. for the 4½ lb. loaf—was double that in July 1914, and flour showed a proportionately greater advance, amounting to 109 per cent., or 11½s. per 7½ lb. The price of granulated sugar had risen over the war period from an average of about 2d to nearly 6½s. a pound, but increased duty accounts for about 1½s. of the rise. The average price of cheese was slightly more than double that in July 1914; that of eggs slightly less than double. The price of tea was 74 per cent. higher, but about half of the advance was due to increased taxation. Butter and margarine showed increases approximating to 65 and 74 per cent. respectively over pre-war prices. Milk prices had risen 60 per cent., or 2d. per quart.

During July alone the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food rose about 1 per cent. The prices of British beef increased about 6 per cent. (4½ to 1d a pound on the average), and those of other meat 3 to 4 per cent. (or about ½d.). Bacon and fish showed some decline in price, as compared with a month previously. The prices of bread, flour, and milk remained practically unchanged during the month. With tea there was no appreciable change in the average price, advances in some cases being counterbalanced by reductions to the controlled tea price in others.

There has been a marked increase in all the other items which enter into the household expenditure, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. Taking all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure (including food), it is estimated that, compared with July 1914 there has been an increase of 75 per cent., eliminating advances arising from increased taxation.

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

The New York *Evening Post*, on August 2, contained the following:—"For the twenty-two weeks since the British Admiralty has been announcing submarine sinkings the weekly average for British ships over 1,600 tons has been almost exactly twenty, with an indicated 90,000 tons. Adding the smaller ships, we get another 7,600 tons, perhaps. A weekly rate of 100,000 tons explains why in Germany there is pretty general recognition that the submarine must have plenty of time to be justified in its work. On the other hand, Britain does face the prospect of losing close to five million tons a year unless the submarine menace is met more successfully than has hitherto been the case. If we take the 22-week period and divide it in two, we find that the loss in British large ships for the first period has been at the rate of 21 a week, and in the second period at the rate of 18 a week. This shows plainly that no sovereign remedy has as yet been discovered, though an increased Allied effort is indicated in a declining rate in the fact of a presumably increasing number of U-boats. The situation is exactly as Admiral Jellicoe describes it: 'The Germans have not mastered us, but on the other hand, we have not mastered the U-boats.'"

Distinguished Visitor.
Sir Prabhushankar Pattani, K.O.I.E., and Lady Pattani, and suite are the guests of H.E. the Governor. Sir Prabhushankar Pattani is a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India and is proceeding to London to fill his high office.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

Speech on his New Duties.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, made his debut as a public speaker at Cambridge on July 23, before an audience of his electors in Cambridge. Sir Eric, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, said:—

"I had not the slightest idea, fourteen days ago, either that I was to be First Lord of the Admiralty or that I should have the honour of being the Member of Parliament for the ancient and historic Borough of Cambridge. However, the unexpected happens, and I am here this evening, though it will mean an extra half-day's work to-morrow, I fear. (Laughter.)"

"You have been told I have been a railwayman—that I was once a porter. That is true, and I am very proud of it. (Cheers.) The railwaymen of England, I hold in the highest regard, and that regard has been intensified by what I have seen of their work in France. The railwaymen out there have given movement to the Army. Railways are now ahead of the guns everywhere—(cheers)—and the work of the railwayman has saved thousands and thousands of lives at the sacrifice of many of their own."

Sir Eric said he had been asked to tell them about himself. He had read in a local paper that he was a young man about whom they knew very little. "I never, I hope, was unduly proud," he commented, "at if I was, that took it all out of me. (Laughter.) There is not much to tell. I have worked since I was seventeen. I have never played much or long, and none at all in the last three years, during which I have worked harder than ever before. 'The Thing that Matters.'"

"What little politics I had I have forgotten in the munition factories in France, in the dockyards, and with the fleets. Before the war I had done soldiering in India. At the beginning of the war, at Lord Kitchener's request, I raised and commanded one of the finest pioneer battalions that ever went to France. I went to the War Office and had a hand at most things there, except shell production. Then I went to France, first to report and later to join Sir Douglas Haig's staff. It was what I saw in France that gave me my determination that nothing mattered but to go on with the war to the end. To one who has spent months in France, who has witnessed the wreckage of the most magnificent rearmament in the history of the world, with its wanton ravishing of the country and villages, one feels that the sole thing that matters is to go on with the war. I don't know that I have any hate in my composition, but I am convinced that we have got to destroy the German military power—(cheers)—and I am convinced that we and our Allies are doing more now to destroy that power by advancing as fast as we can lay railways and roads to carry the traffic. Sir Douglas Haig has often said to me, 'If the people at home would only understand that an advance of a thousand yards may mean more than a fifteen-mile advance—as it did at Vimy Ridge, for example. (Cheers.)'

"The destruction of the German army is what matters, and it is going on daily. Their moral is going very fast. I do not think we are within sight of the end of the war, but you have got to go on. You can't stop now. Any peace we could get to-day is no good at all. The German military power has got to be broken before we can get a peace worth having. (Cheers.)"

"When I went to the Admiralty I thought I knew all about the deeds of the Navy, but I didn't. I have now seen the records and reports—something that you can't put into the papers. The officers of the Navy are the bravest of men, but they say, 'Please don't tell all our exploits at sea,' and the reason you have not far to seek. Remember—Captain Fryatt. (Cheers.) If we revealed deeds many would send a thrill down your backs and give the whereabouts of the exploits. These officers and ships would be marked, so don't ask for information that might injure the rest. It's not fair to the men."

"I want you," said Sir Eric in conclusion, "to judge me not by my speeches, but by what I do. (Cheers.)"

ALLEGED TOBACCO THEFT.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's office, an Indian constable was charged with stealing a quantity of tobacco, which was being unloaded from a cargo boat alongside the Fraya. The value of the tobacco was put at \$3.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida) defended. Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was on duty on September 19, on the 'Fraya' Central. It was alleged that he was unloading bales of tobacco and that the constable broke open one bale, putting what he took from it in a cigarette hawkers' stall. Later, when a truck was about to start away, he stole some more. Evidence was then called, and the case was adjourned.

War Weariness.

The Army was completely confident, and the confidence of the Army was only matched by the confidence of the Grand Fleet.

"But the difference between the Army and the Navy is that while there is someone to fight on land, there is only someone under the sea for the Navy. You know how difficult it is to catch a mole in your garden. That is similar to what we have to deal with. The German fleet has not the least intention of coming out; so don't be impatient with the Navy. Its enterprise and courage pass all words. When its story is told some day it will surpass in heroism and daring and ingenuity and wonder the tales of Captain Marryat."

"The Army and the Navy ask, 'Will the general public let us down?' If I may judge by Cambridge I have a good answer. The general public will not let them down. (Cheers.) Of course, there are people who say we should have guns ready all round the coast and aeroplanes waiting for the enemy. Where are they to come from? From France, where the aeroplanes are the eyes of the Army and where they can save more lives in a day than they can here in months? Let the public realise that all the time we are trying to work out the best balance of our limited resources. Current criticism is a sign of what is becoming apparent in all belligerent countries; it is war weariness and war nerves, and it is the country which holds its nerves longest that is going to win the war. (Cheers.)"

The Submarine Problem.

"Perhaps you expected me to make a statement on the submarine position. In the first place I do not think I have been long enough First Lord to be able to make a statement with the consideration that I feel should be given to it. The Prime Minister, with this greater knowledge and authority, has recently made a statement, and I will leave it at this: the submarine danger or menace or campaign is, of course, serious, but it can be overcome, and I honestly believe it will be overcome—(cheers)—if we face the difficulty as we have faced the other devilish inventions of the Germans. But it may be, as the Prime Minister said, we may not find an exact and complete antidote before the country is asked to make sacrifices. We have not yet made sacrifices comparable with the sacrifices being made by other countries, and when the time comes I know the people of the United Kingdom will accept these sacrifices in the proper spirit. (Cheers.)"

"You may ask, How do I view the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty? The last thing, the should do is to interfere in naval strategy. (Loud cheers.) My time in France has taught me that it is better to leave the tactics and strategy to the professional soldier and sailor, and I intend to do so. It is my duty to know what the Sea Lords are proposing to do, to get through the material and resources at their disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they have enough or should have more, and in every possible way, as far as a civilian can, help them in their work. I want you," said Sir Eric in conclusion, "to judge me not by my speeches, but by what I do. (Cheers.)"

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS.

Piece Goods.

From the N. C. Daily News of September 15:—Slump. Floods are the cause of all the trouble in the piece goods auction markets this week. That no auctions were held; that only small offerings are to be put up next week, and that the past three weeks, taken as a whole, have been about the dearest ever known in the local market, are all due to the flooded state of the interior. Had the floods not come all would have been rosy and the auction rooms would have hummed with the voices of keen buyers and everyone would have been happier, for this is the time for the usual autumn demand from up-country markets, and that demand is totally absent because of the high waters. Speculators, who bought at the higher prices ruling some time ago in anticipation of sales at handsome profits when the autumn demand came in, found themselves without buyers, for when sampans ply in the streets of interior cities the merchants of those places are not inclined to place orders for goods, especially when the speculators are inclined to pinch and demand rather higher prices than a fair and legitimate profit would call for. The country dealers were willing to buy, in districts where the water was not actually at their doors, but they were not prepared or inclined to pay the prices asked by the speculators. These gentlemen are holding large stocks which they were unable to dispose of, and when prices fell with exchange they became hysterical, and although their actions were prompted by a gambling motive they were without that cool self-confidence that successful gamblers should possess. So, when the auction at Kungping's opened on Tuesday and a single case of black Italian was put up and the price tumbled by Tls. 1,455 per piece they decided to put a stop to the auction and to all auctions for the rest of the month. The sale broke up in an uproar after the one parcel was sold. Taking it that the price was a key to prices that would have prevailed throughout the sale, the brokers became nervous, seeing they could not bolster up prices to a level that suited them, and not being prepared to face the losses on their unsold holdings, and the sale could not go on. In the afternoon everyone concerned held a meeting at which the whole matter was threshed out. The speculative gentlemen who have large holdings bought when prices were much higher, held out for a suspension of all sales for three weeks and it was at first announced that they would have their wish. But they were overruled by others who had not stocked up and who wish to buy, especially at lower prices, so it was finally decided to have a small sale next week, sales this week being suspended. Three weeks' rest would have done the market no good, though one week may act as a confidence restorer. Next Tuesday Kungping will offer about 200 packages and Yuenfong double that quantity, the offerings being limited to no more than two packages of one chop. The week after next is a holiday in any event, because of the autumn festival, so but little is expected of next week's smaller sales, especially as settling day immediately follows, on October 1. After that things will straighten out, at least everyone hopes so. Meanwhile things could not be duller; there have been no reports of resales by private dealers. Japanese goods, 12-lb. shirtings and grey jeans, have dropped Y4 per piece since the boom prices of July.

Local Cotton.
Early pickings of local cotton are coming in fair quantities and the state of the crop is reported to be excellent. Bolls are opening large and white and a good colour staple is reaching the market. The rain that has prevailed steadily throughout the week will do but little harm, beyond delaying the picking, as by this time the bolls should have been well matured. A week of rain like this at the end of August would have done much harm, but the crop then got the sun it needed, with the present

satisfactory results. There is a report that Japanese have been circulating freely through out the cotton-raising district paying the farmers so much as \$15 a picul for cotton on the plant—a high price compared with former years, if true—in order to get first go at the new crop. As it will not pay to ship cotton to Japan at present high exchange, the Japanese are doubtless following the steps of their brothers in yarn and are buying for local speculation, banking on higher prices to come. Quotations:—Tungchow Tls. 27 to Tls. 28.50. Tachong Tls. 26.50, Shanghai Tls. 24 to Tls. 25, Ningpo Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 24. No large sales recorded as it is yet too early. Some longer stapled Shensi has been offered at Tls. 28, December.

Yarn.
The yarn market is sitting up and taking notice now in much better spirits than earlier in the week when it was depressed and melancholy. The attending physician, to whom all credit is due for the recovery, was Dr. Tsouk, who caused the market to break, and it was the break that saved it. Which is another way of saying that blessings come in sealed packages sometimes. While depressed earlier in the week, with sales of Indian yarn down to Tls. 88 to Tls. 85 as a result of funkiness of Japanese and Indian importers who were selling out at below replacement cost in Bombay, things brightened up on Thursday and Friday. Inquiries came in from all districts to which news of the break spread miraculously, and prices ascended again. About 10,000 bales Indian were sold during the week, half at advanced rates, which were, for 10s: Superior Tls. 110, Medium Tls. 100 to Tls. 103, Inferior Tls. 95 to Tls. 97. These prices seem about on a parity with Bombay, taking the higher freights into consideration, and the market is nearer normal than for some time. Importers are taking a bullish attitude—a turnaround—but it is too late now. There also has been a good demand for local spinning during the latter part of the week and over 10,000 bales have been sold at prices Tls. 3 to Tls. 5 up for the most part, 20s at the close ranging from Tls. 129 to Tls. 133. Szechuen has been a large buyer, taking close to 9,000 bales local yarn, 5,000 Indian and 3,000 Japanese. There have been some liquidating of previous contracts, purchasers paying so much as Tls. 50 per bale to cancel, having bought forward when quotations were round Tls. 180. The present demand is an actual consumer's demand, not speculative, and is stimulated by the break of the market, country dealers being able to secure stocks badly needed at normal prices. The market is healthy now; if it is not rushed up again it should continue to gain strength.

Hankow Black Tea.
About 5,000 half chests were settled during the past week, principally for America, at rather easier sale prices though this does not offset exchange.

Figures to date:—
Hankow Tea 1917. 1916.
Arrival 331,579 410,000
Settlement 288,583 370,000
Stock 42,996 40,000

Ningchow Tea.
Arrival 75,000 75,000
Settlement 53,427 73,000
Stock 2,580 2,000

Keemun Tea.
Arrival 101,643 120,000
Settlement 101,163 120,000
Stock 475 Nil

Shanghai Green Tea.
Country Teas:—A small business continues in Points, Gunpowders and Chunmees at unchanged rates for shipment to Marseilles, etc.

Ping Sueys: Very little doing. Hysons:—Nothing doing. Figures to date:—

Green Tea.
Arrival ... 98,000
Settlement ... 98,000
Stock ... 44,000
Hyson.
Arrival ... 80,000
Settlement ... 25,000
Stock ... 55,000
Pinguey.
Arrival ... 127,000
Settlement ... 72,000
Stock ... 55,000

Silk.
The present high exchange has practically put the lid on business, and with the exception of two or three lots of low-grade Tasites Filatures settled at Tls. 50 decline, the market is devoid of interest. Unless exchange goes down prices here must decline very considerably before China can compete with Japan, which market by the way has also shown considerable weakness, although firmer at the close. Neither the Lyons nor the New York markets are said to have much stock, but the difficulties of finding labour in America are increased by conscription. Freight to New York has been raised to 14 cents per lb.

Guanoes.
Although there is practically no business doing locally in guanoes, except a few hundred bales for Vladivostok at about Tls. 205, the Calcutta market is firm, and telegraph advices cite the quotation of Rs. 520 for Heavy C's 23 blue stripes. It appears that great difficulty is being experienced in securing freight, at any rate for shipments during the current year.

Coal Future Uncertain.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their fortnightly coal market report dated September 13, state:—Japan Coal:—This market has again been very quiet during the past fortnight. There have recently been rumours in Japan that the Government intends shortly to prohibit or at any rate curtail the export of certain commodities, including coal, besides which the Government has already taken measures to prevent the markets in certain staples from being cornered and this has had the effect of bringing native dealers locally "up to the scratch," but sellers are unwilling to commit themselves to new business for the moment, as they are not yet quite sure as to the particulars of these regulations, or at any rate until these new regulations are made public. **Fashion Coal:**—No change; output still very confined. **Kaiping Coal:**—Deliveries are average and stocks very low. The prices for better grades have increased considerably and the demand exceeds the supply. The freight market continues in the ascendancy and charterers are difficult to obtain, consequently still higher prices may be expected in the near future. **Japan Coal, ex wharf (in tons):—**Kishima lump, 14; Shakan, 12; Arate lump, 11; Shimoyama, 10.50; Shin Shakan, 10; Yoshinotani No. 1 and No. 2 lump, 12 and 11. **Kaiping Coal:**—Navy Loco and Lint lump, Y14, 13, and 11; Washed nuts and slack, 13 and 11.50; Nos. 5, 1 and 2 slack, 10.50, 9.75 and 9. The total arrivals in Shanghai for the fortnight were 42,085 tons as compared with 47,480 tons for the previous period.

Cost of Copper Production.
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23.—Federal investigation of the cost of copper production and mill and smelter charges under the direction of three metal experts representing the Industrial War Commission at Washington, began here to-day. The corps of

investigators include W. J. Moore, H. A. Steimets, and A. S. Christian. They will remain in Salt Lake City until they have ascertained the actual cost of copper production. In addition, they will make a survey of copper mining and smelting, and at the end of the inspection they expect to be sufficiently familiar with the copper workings in Utah to give advice relative to domestic operation.

Japanese Gold for India.
Bearing on the announcement, published recently, that Japan has prohibited the export of gold without licence, the following from Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s circular of July 26 is not without interest. China, by the way, has been importing considerable quantities of gold from Japan since the war:—"Large amounts of gold are now passing to India from Japan. The total already exceeds \$1,000,000, but the withdrawals from America for Japan during the last month or so have been much more than this. It will be remembered that, in the spring, considerable sales of gold were made in India on account of the Indian Currency Reserve. By the new enactment the Indian Government has the power to acquire compulsorily imported gold on the basis of \$3.17 1/2 per standard ounce (15 rupees to the sovereign), and will be in a position to resume sales should they be considered desirable, and to release the sovereigns acquired under the enactment above mentioned, or some portion thereof, to serve as a remittance for payment of crops in those districts where the circulation of sovereigns is preferred to that of rupees. "This movement of gold from Japan may be taken as one of the factors which has enlarged the silver holding of the Indian Treasury." Gold to the value of \$1,500,000 was shipped from Japan to India early in August.

All Cut and Dried.
The soaring level of rubber prices, says the Japan Times (Tokyo), has made the returns of the rubber companies large. A certain firm has been reported to have declared a dividend of 300 per cent. In view of such prosperity, local businessmen have started the promotion of a plantation with a capital of Y5,000,000. It is planned to purchase a plantation of 1,000 acres with five-year trees and 9,000 acres of unbroken land. The firm expects to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. after one year and 30 per cent. after 10 years, when the trees of the present unbroken land have grown to the tapping age, according to the paper quoted.

Japan's Hoards.
The total amount of specie owned by Japan, estimated on August 30, was said to be Y. 975,000,000, an increase of Y. 30,000,000 over the estimate published on August 14. Of the amount, Y. 314,000,000 belonged to the Government, and Y. 661,000,000 was owned by the Bank of Japan. The amount in the country was estimated at Y. 423,000,000 while that abroad was Y. 552,000,000. The figure will exceed Y. 1,000,000,000 within a short date.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$550

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$390

North Chinas n. 1.110

Unions a. \$770

Yangtszes n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$131

H. K. Fires h. \$290

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$31

Steamboats n. \$174

Indos (Def.) n. \$39

Indos (Pref.) n. \$35

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries a. \$29

FERRIES.

Sugars n. \$32

Malabons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats b. 1.14

Raubas a. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$731

Kowloon Docks sa. \$115

Shai Docks n. 1.76

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$30

H. K. Hotels n. \$34

Land Invest. n. \$38

H'phreys Est. n. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. 1.74

West Points b. \$80

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.16

Kung Yiks b. 1.134

Shai Cottons n. 1.119

Yangtzeopos b. 1.5

Oriental n. 1.36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$64

China Light & P. sa. \$4.50

Providents a. \$74

Dairy Farms h. \$21

Green Islands sa. \$6.35

H. K. Electric n. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes n. \$26

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$5.80

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 9

Laundries b. \$13

U. Waterboats s. \$5

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CONNECTED TO KOWH WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

JAPANESE DRAMA.

Mr. Maugham's Views.

"The Japanese drama is superior to any drama I have ever seen in America or England," was the surprising statement by Mr. W. S. Maugham, the well-known London dramatic critic and playwright, who recently arrived at Yokohama. Mr. Maugham had attended several performances in Japanese theatres and was instantly struck with the artistic perfection and dramatic technique which the Japanese drama has attained. "It is marvellous," he continued, "the effect the actors get. They are far superior to foreign actors in the expression of emotion, in dramatic presence and ability to 'get' the audience. The costuming is nothing short of surpassingly wonderful. The stage 'sets' would do credit to the wildest fancies of a Balzac; and the music, which is used to interpret the mood, is astonishingly true. The people of Europe know little of the Japanese drama, and I think would be well-bound with wonder if they could see a real production. I am strongly convinced that if a Japanese drama of the first class would go on tour, after the war is ended, it would meet with instant success in both Europe and America."

In speaking of the drama in England at the present time, Mr. Maugham said the theatre business was flourishing. Men home from the trenches are eager to forget the horrors of war and seek amusements eagerly.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/2 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building. Tel. No. 3352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO KOWLOON	TO KOWLOON	TO KOWLOON
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
7.10 A.M.	7.10 A.M.	7.10 A.M.
7.20 A.M.	7.20 A.M.	7.20 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
7.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.
7.50 A.M.	7.50 A.M.	7.50 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.10 A.M.	8.10 A.M.	8.10 A.M.
8.20 A.M.	8.20 A.M.	8.20 A.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
8.40 A.M.	8.40 A.M.	8.40 A.M.
8.50 A.M.	8.50 A.M.	8.50 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

NIGHT CARS.

7.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

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12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

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5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

